

Mr. O'Donnell was born in Boston and graduated from the Boston Latin School, Brown University and Suffolk Law School. He taught history at a Somerset (Mass.) High School and then took a job with Mayor Kevin H. White of Boston and ran Mr. White's successful re-election campaign.

After leaving the Speaker's office, Mr. O'Donnell was president of the Center for National Policy, a Democratic advisory group, and he was a leader in the unsuccessful Democratic Presidential campaign of Michael S. Dukakis in 1988. He was a senior partner in the Washington law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld.

Mr. O'Donnell is survived by his wife of 26 years, Kathryn; his daughter, Holly, and his son, Brendan, all of Washington.

[From the Boston Globe, Sept. 7, 1998]

KIRK O'DONNELL, 52; TOP ADVISER TO NATIONAL, MASS. DEMOCRATS

(By Beth Daley)

Kirk O'Donnell, 52, a prominent Washington lawyer who once worked with Boston's most colorful politicians, died Saturday after collapsing while jogging near his Scituate summer home.

Known for his morality as much as his dedication to the Democratic cause, Mr. O'Donnell entered the political world after a brief stint as a history teacher to work on former mayor Kevin H. White's failed 1970 gubernatorial bid.

He went on to serve as general counsel to US House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Jr., for eight years and quickly gained the reputation in Washington as a skilled strategist and a straight-talker.

Although he held key Democratic positions that included White House adviser and former president of the Center for National Policy, Mr. O'Donnell relished quiet time with his family at their summer home in Scituate at least as much as being near the center of power in the nation's capital.

"He was politics at its best," said US Representative Barney Frank, who first worked with Mr. O'Donnell during White's gubernatorial bid. "Talented and principled, he really worked to make the world better and fairer."

Most well-known for his advice, Mr. O'Donnell was a highly sought-after adviser to the Democratic party and served in that role for former Massachusetts governor Michael S. Dukakis's failed presidential campaign in 1988.

President Clinton said yesterday Mr. O'Donnell "was a gentleman and patriot who brought wit, common sense, and a genuine humanity to his public work and private life. He was a very good man and left us much too soon."

The son of a Dorchester investment adviser and a homemaker, Mr. O'Donnell attended Boston Latin School and graduated in 1964 with a passion for history and football. At Boston Latin, he remains in the Sports Hall of Fame for his football exploits.

After graduating from Brown University, where he also played football, he was a history teacher at Somerset High School.

With the 1970 governor's race sparking a lifelong interest in politics and law, Mr. O'Donnell taught while he attended Suffolk Law School, graduating in 1975. When then-mayor White pledged to bring City Hall to the neighborhoods—literally—Mr. O'Donnell was hired to run the Fields Corner Little City Hall and worked from a trailer parked beside Town Field. There he helped residents navigate the downtown City Hall bureaucracy while studying politics and human nature at close quarters.

Years later, while serving as one of the top strategists for the Democratic leadership of

the US House, he said, "If you can understand Fields Corner, you can understand Congress."

In 1975, he set up one of the first computerized voting lists for the White campaign. On the day of the election, in a Boylston Street office building, he checked every polling place in the 22 wards to see how light or heavy the turnout was in pro-White precincts. The White political organization had Chicago-sized ambitions, and Mr. O'Donnell harnessed its resources to provide telephone reminders and transportation to the mayor's supporters.

Mr. O'Donnell's encyclopedic knowledge of Boston politics brought him to the attention of Speaker O'Neill after White was re-elected to a third term.

Since the mayor had been considered vulnerable, his relatively easy victory prompted a call from O'Neill, who was seeking a new counsel to succeed Charles D. Ferris, the Dorchester native who had just been named by President Carter to head the Federal Communications Commission. The man who popularized the phrase "All politics is local" wanted someone at his side who knew the similarity between Fields Corner and Congress.

At first, Mr. O'Donnell was reluctant. He had left City Hall to start a law practice with his friend, Robert Holland. But the fabled O'Neill charm suggested to him brighter vistas in Washington than in Boston.

After the election of President Reagan in 1980, Tip O'Neill became the best-known Democrat in the nation. Mr. O'Donnell's aim was to prepare the House speaker strategically and tactically for dealing with the White House. The president's popularity made difficult the chore of holding House Democrats together.

Mr. O'Donnell, a gregarious man with a booming voice, spoke in a straightforward manner to House members, with the same determination as he did while dealing with the foot soldiers of the Kevin White organization.

After O'Neill retired, Mr. O'Donnell worked as head of a Washington think tank, the Center for National Policy, aimed at reviving the Democratic party. In conferences and seminars, he sought to focus the intellectual energy of a party that had consistently lost presidential elections while continuing its domination of Congress.

After he left the center, he was succeeded as director by Madeleine Albright, now secretary of state. An old Washington hand and a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Robert S. Strauss, recruited Mr. O'Donnell to his Washington law firm, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld. As a senior partner, Mr. O'Donnell represented a variety of clients, from Liberty Mutual to the government of Puerto Rico.

One lasting friendship that came from his legal work was with a partner of Salomon Brothers, now Salomon Smith Barney. After Robert Rubin, now secretary of the treasury, asked Mr. O'Donnell for political advice in Washington, a close friendship developed. He also advised another Cabinet member, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Andrew Cuomo.

Mr. O'Donnell leaves his wife of 26 years, Kathryn Holland O'Donnell, and two children, Holly of Washington, D.C., and Brendan of Scituate.

A funeral Mass will be said at 11 a.m. Thursday in Holy Name Church in West Roxbury.●

TRIBUTE TO RITCH K. EICH UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS U.S. NAVY REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD

● Mr. COATS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator RICHARD G. LUGAR and myself, I am pleased to offer this tribute to Captain Ritch K. Eich, United States Naval Reserve. Captain Eich retires in September after 30 years as a reservist, the last three of which he spent on active duty, representing the Navy in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Indiana National Guard.

Ritch Eich has been a valued member of the Indiana team since 1989, when he started work for me as a member of my Service Academy Selection Committee, screening and recommending promising Hoosier high school students as candidates for our nation's Service Academies. Three years ago, he took on the additional responsibility of serving as the U.S. Navy's Liaison Officer for the State of Indiana, working in the office of Indiana's Adjutant General. During that time, Ritch made substantial contributions to readiness planning in Indiana. He completed Disaster Preparedness Operations Plans for Indiana Naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard facilities, and ensured a close working relationship between the Indiana National Guard and the State Emergency Management Office.

Ritch Eich's civilian job during this period was as the chief marketing, public affairs and physician relations officer for Indiana University Medical Center, where—over the course of a decade—he has helped to build a vibrant and effective health care environment for Hoosiers. According to one health care executive, Ritch had helped "define our vision, map our strategies, deliver on our promises and guide our affiliations." And for Rich, "helping Hoosiers access the best healthcare in the mid-west" was what it was all about.

In all his endeavors, Ritch Eich has demonstrated a skill and dedication that reflect great credit upon himself, the State of Indiana and the United States Navy. I feel privileged to offer this tribute to Ritch on the occasion of his retirement from the Naval Reserves. We wish him well.●

TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMMY AWARDS

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the golden anniversary of the Emmy Awards telecast from Los Angeles. For fifty years, hundreds of the nation's brightest and most popular personalities have attended this prestigious event to honor television excellence.

Beyond the captivating glow of the Hollywood spotlight, the yearly awards presentation is a celebration of California's thriving entertainment industry. Television arts and production contribute billions of dollars to the California economy, generating rapid job growth,

higher income, and greater tax revenues. Entertainment's significant financial impact can be attributed to the rising television and commercial production within the state. Recent studies confirm that payrolls and payments for goods and services within the entertainment industry currently contribute over \$27 billion to California's economy. The Emmy Awards confer annual awards of merit to creative arts people in the television industry, as incentive to continue supporting the economic growth in California.

Now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the Emmy Awards was not always so celebrated and grand. The first awards banquet in 1949 was held at the old Hollywood Athletic Club, with tickets costing a mere five dollars. With few stars in attendance, the program was not even televised nationally. The ceremony was broadcast on local station KTSL beginning at 9:30 p.m. Despite the American public's unfamiliarity with the obscure, new medium, Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Brown declared the day of the first telecast TV Day on January 25, 1949.

Sponsor of the annual awards program, the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences has a long and venerated history. Since its early days, membership to the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences has flourished to more than 9,000, making it the single largest television professional association in the world. The Academy not only presents the Emmy Awards, but also hosts a program for college educators and has underwritten the Archive of American Television in an effort to preserve television's rich and detailed past.

As the Emmy's golden anniversary approaches, let us pay tribute to the award show's support of the entertainment industry and recognition of quality television programming. With 50 years of telecasts to its credit, the Emmy's have become a genuine part of American history. ●

TRIBUTE TO ZACHARY FISHER, THE 1998 PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECIPIENT

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Zachary Fisher, who on Monday, September 14, 1998 will be presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

The medal, which is the highest honor given to civilians by the President, is awarded annually to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the security or national interest of the United States or to world peace, or those who have made a significant public or private accomplishment.

Zach and his wife, Elizabeth, have always felt strongly about the young men and women who serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. During WW II Elizabeth served in the USO, entertaining thou-

sands of troops while they were away from home. Zach, unable to serve because of a leg injury sustained in a construction accident, assisted the U.S. Coast Guard in the construction of coastal defenses.

Although still active in his family's construction company, Fisher Brothers, he has devoted his time and energy to his country and bettering the lives of Americans. In 1978 he founded the Intrepid Museum Foundation, in an effort to save the historic and battle-scarred aircraft carrier *Intrepid* from scrapping. Through his efforts the vessel became the foundation of the Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum, which opened in New York City in 1982.

Through the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Armed Services Foundation, Zach has pledged to do all he can in support of our nation's military and their families, and to offer new opportunities to our children, such as through the educational programs at Intrepid, and as part of the Fisher House Program, to build homes for families of hospitalized military personnel.

His newest effort is the Fisher Center for Alzheimer's Research Foundation, founded in 1995 to fund research in, and work towards a cure for Alzheimer's disease. In partnership with David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of The Rockefeller University in New York, a new research center has been founded to help develop a cure for this debilitating disease.

Zach is also involved in many other charitable causes, including the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation, the Coast Guard Foundation, the Navy League, the Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs, the George C. Marshall Foundation, the Margaret Thatcher Foundation, the Reagan Presidential Library, the United Jewish Appeal, and many other organizations.

In addition to this year's Presidential Citizens' Medal, Zach has received the 1995 Presidential Citizens Medal, presented by President Clinton, and the Volunteer Action Award, presented by President Ronald Reagan.

Zachary Fisher truly exemplifies what it means to be a patriotic American, and continues to strengthen our Nation and improve the lives of many Americans. Mr. President, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing and honoring Zachary Fisher on many years of worth-while work and achievements which have culminated with the honor of receiving the 1998 Presidential Medal of Freedom. Zach Fisher is truly a remarkable man and a first-rate American deserving of such an honor. ●

FARM CRISIS PACKAGE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wonder if the majority leader will entertain an inquiry.

At the conclusion of Senator BYRD's presentation, it is my intention to speak for a few moments on the agriculture crisis, and I would just like to

inquire of the majority leader, who I know was supportive in July as we moved a \$500 million indemnity piece out of the Senate dealing with the farm crisis, I would like to ask the majority leader if he has some interest and some intention of allowing us to work on a farm crisis package during the month of September.

The reason I ask the question, I know that the Senator from Mississippi, the majority leader, is trying to fit a lot of things into a very short window here, but I think he knows that Members on this side and the other side coming from farm country are having to deal with an enormously difficult farm crisis. We hope very much that that will become part of the agenda in the month of September. I would just inquire of the Senator as to his intentions.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I will respond to the Senator that I am aware of the difficulties in the farm community in a number of States because of weather problems but also because of a number of problems involving falling prices and trade problems. It would be my intent that we act in that area before we go out at the end of this session.

I think it is important that we start on it quickly, in a bipartisan way. I am going to be working on that early next week.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, that is welcome news. I appreciate the cooperation of the majority leader. We obviously are facing collapsed farm prices and as tough a time in farm country as we have ever seen. I appreciate the response of the leader.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM VOLUNTEER AND PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 504, H.R. 1856.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1856) to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a volunteer pilot project at one national wildlife refuge in each United States Fish and Wildlife Service region, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Wildlife Refuge System Volunteer and Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the National Wildlife Refuge System (referred to in this Act as the "System"), consisting of more than 500 refuges and 93,000,000 acres, plays an integral role in the protection of the natural resources of the United States;